

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1750.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Charles Webb Howard of the Spring Valley Water Works is in the city.

William Norton has for sale at Independence Park twenty-four fine young mules. The animals are from four to six years old, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, and well broken.

In the match between teams from Companies 5 and 7, C. G., at Iwilei, Sunday morning, the score was 340 to 332 in favor of Company 7, instead of 340 to 326 as stated in an evening contemporary. Mr. Johnson scored 38 instead of 32, according to the official score.

Sold in Bottles 2s 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—affectionately called a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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ence to the report of the committee, I would ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs if a reduction of \$3,000 would interfere with the efficiency of the military. It looks as if making an appropriation of \$136,000, when only \$133,000 is needed, is simply tying up \$3,000 that could be used for internal improvements. The Minister says that according to the present needs of the military, not more than \$133,000 will be needed, and also that still further reductions will be made. In case of an emergency where more money will be needed, there are ways and means to get larger supplies. I would second the motion for reduction.

Minister Smith reviewed the grounds of the recommendation that the item in pass at \$136,000, and said he was in favor of adopting the report of the committee.

Minister Cooper maintained that the \$3,000 spoken of would in no sense be tied up. What remained over at the end of each month would go into the treasury, to be ready for other purposes.

Rep. Richards said that \$133,000 had been mentioned as sufficient for the needs of the military. There was an assurance of a still further reduction. If the time arrived when a larger amount would be found necessary, a very much larger amount would be needed, and the Council of State could then make an appropriation.

Rep. Robertson—I feel inclined to support the small reduction advocated. At the time of the trouble in January, 1895, the paid forces were 117 men. Since that time the rank and file has been reduced to 100 men, but a professional military man and two volunteer companies have been added, so that the military force is even stronger than in January, 1895. Assuming that we were on a war footing at that time, we are still on a war footing. Minister Cooper said that the support of military could be maintained at \$133,000.

I understand that the Minister of Foreign Affairs intends making still further reductions. I do not believe that there will need to be any additions to the military in case emergencies should arise. Without impairing the quantity or quality of the military I believe that there could be a scaling down of salaries. The present salaries are out of proportion with those of other Government officers. The salaries are too high when compared with the firemen and policemen. If the reduction in any way reflects on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I would not entertain it for a moment. We do not know how long the present incumbent may be in office. We all know of the reckless expenditure in times gone by. It is only within the last few months that the military expenses have been brought within reason. If the reduction would in any way decrease the deficiency of the military I should not entertain it for a moment. In case of emergency there are means of obtaining money. I think \$133,000 is enough.

Rep. Robertson moved that the consideration of the item be deferred until the afternoon. Carried.

When the item of salary for pilots came up Rep. Cluney asked the Attorney-General if a petition asking for a raise had not been received.

Minister Smith—Such a petition has been received, and the Executive Council, after careful consideration, deemed it best to allow the salaries to remain as they are at present.

Rep. Cluney referred to the harder work of the pilots now in comparison to past years, and also to the hardships of the office, requiring them to be up at all hours of the night and to be on duty every day, Sundays not excepted. Moved that each pilot be paid \$25 more a month.

Minister Smith said that it was a difficult matter to tell just what the work was in certain cases. In his mind the salaries of the pilots were sufficient and should remain as at present. In referring to the matter of work, the Attorney-General said that the tax assessors were going to do more work in the future.

Rep. Kaeo said he was glad to have the Attorney-General say that the tax assessors were going to do some work and that they would do more in the future. When he tried to raise the salary of the tax assessors on Kauai he had objected saying that the man hadn't much to do. Rep. Kaeo said he was glad to find the Attorney-General consistent, and that he favored no increase in the salaries of the pilots.

Upon being put to vote the motion of Rep. Cluney was lost, only one hand being shown in favor of it.

Rep. Rycroft made a motion to reduce the salary of the Deputy Marshal of Oahu to the amount mentioned originally in the bill (\$3,600). Carried.

Rep. McBryde moved to reduce the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii to \$3,000, as originally mentioned in the bill. Carried.

At 12:10 a.m. recess taken until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the first subject for the knife was the police of Hawaii.

Rep. Rycroft said the cut was favored by the committee because there was really no necessity for it. Last year, perhaps there was, on account of the revolution here.

The cut went through and Rep. Robertson moved that the appropriation for military pay rolls be taken up. The member said

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has explained that during the month of January last the sum expended was \$700 more than the average monthly allowance but that during February and March the amount expended was within the average. He suggested that the item pass at \$133,000 and an extra appropriation of \$700 be made to cover the expenditures for January. Carried.

The salary of the deputy sheriff of Maui was kept at \$3,000, but Rep. Kaeo did not think the place was worth any more than was paid the deputy sheriff of Kauai, which was \$2,400.

Rep. Smith, who is an authority on deputy sheriffs in general, but on Kauai in particular, opposed the reduction, because the roads were better on

Kauai than on Maui, and it was not so hard to get around. The bill was drawn at \$100 while he was absent from executive session. He believed the place was worth \$125 per month. Passed at \$2,400.

Rep. Hanuna, the member from Maui, who is constantly introducing humorous measures, wanted \$600 for the deputy sheriff at Kipahulu.

Minister Smith—But there's no deputy sheriff there!

Rep. Hanuna—I know that, but I want one. We will provide for the salary and you provide the man. The only modern convenience we have is a judge, but we have no one to prosecute the cases, and no court to try them in.

When a man is arrested there the policeman has to take him to his home and stop over night because there's no jail. Then he takes him to Hana for a hearing, and up to the time he is convicted he does nothing but trot back and forth between Kipahulu and Hana. If he is sentenced to hard labor, he is so tired out with his travels that he is unfit for work. About all Kipahulu has besides a judge and a policeman is a map on the wall.

Motion failed to pass.

Pay of police, Maui, \$31,000. Passed at \$30,000 on motion of Rep. Robertson.

Salary of deputy sheriff, Lihue, \$1,920. Passed.

Salary of deputy sheriff, Kawaihou, \$1,560.

Minister Smith thought that as Kauai had been reduced to \$1,200, Kawaihou was really not worth any more.

Rep. Richards thought that as there were so few arrests at Kawaihou, there was hardly any use of paying an officer \$1,560 for the period.

Rep. Kaeo opposed a decrease. You cannot judge the moral status of a community by the number of arrests made. The deputy at Kawaihou is a regular terror to evil doers, and that, perhaps, keeps down the arrests. Passed at \$1,560.

Deputy Sheriff at Haualei, \$1,560. Passed.

Pay of police, Oahu, \$136,000. Rep. Winston—Move it pass at \$135,000.

Minister Smith—Who pulled the string that time?

Carried at \$135,000.

Salaries of clerks at receiving station, \$2,880. Passed.

Salary of Supreme Court officer, \$2,160. Passed.

Salary of the hack inspector, \$2,400. Passed.

Salary of physician at receiving station and prison, \$2,400. Passed.

Pay of jailor, guards and lunas, \$55,600.

Rep. Rycroft—Move it pass at \$50,000. Carried.

Public Instruction.

Salary of the Inspector General of Schools, \$6,500. Passed.

Salary of Deputy Inspector, \$3,600.

Rep. Robertson—As it is my turn, I move to strike out the item, as the Inspector General is quite competent to perform all the duties. Carried.

Clerk and secretary, \$3,600. Passed.

Support of English and Hawaiian schools, \$384,000. Passed.

All items in the Land Department were referred back to committee.

Interior Department.

Salary of first assistant clerk, \$4,200.

Rep. Cluney—it's up to me. I move the item pass at \$4,000.

Rep. Hanuna—What for?

Rep. Cluney—Because I find that the clerks in other departments do more work for less pay.

Minister King—His position is a responsible one, as he has charge of the office when the chief clerk or myself are absent.

Rep. Richards—I believe the clerk has plenty to do, but there are clerks on the water front who do more for less pay.

Minister King—The clerks on the water front could not perform the work.

Rep. Richards—And he couldn't perform the duties of the clerks on the water front.

Passed at \$4,000.

Salary of second assistant clerk reduced to \$3,000 on motion of Rep. Kaeo.

Salary of third assistant clerk reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,640.

Appropriation for fourth assistant clerk was made \$1,920, and to include copyist.

Items in Bureau of Survey passed as in the bill.

Registry of Conveyances.

Salary of Registrar, \$5,000. Passed.

Salary of deputy, \$3,600. Passed at \$3,000.

Salary of copyists, \$5,520. Passed.

Expenses of copying patents, \$1,800. Passed.

Bureau of Immigration.

Salary of Japanese Inspector and Interpreter, \$4,800. Passed.

Inspector and secretary, \$2,400. Passed as in bill.

Water Works.

All items passed without opposition.

Salary of road supervisor, \$4,800. Passed at \$4,200.

All items in Board of Health and in cane Asylum passed as in the bill.

Pay of commissioner of agriculture reduced from \$4,800 to \$4,200 on motion of Rep. Cluney.

Items in public grounds accounts passed as in bill.

Under suspension of the rules, Rep. Kaeo gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act entitled An Act to prevent illicit intercourse and to prevent the evils arising therefrom.

Bill No. 20 was taken up and read by

Adjourned until 10 this morning.

Saturday's Senate.

SATURDAY, April 11.

The Senate remained in session Sat-

urday long enough for Senator Wright to introduce a bill touching upon the

dairy interests of the country. The bill was referred, and not other business arising the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

After the usual preliminaries, Speaker Naono presented a communication announcing passage in third reading of House Bill No. 10, relating to the importation of kerosene oil for fuel and mechanical purposes.

Rep. Winston asked that an extension of time be granted the committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 11. Granted.

Rep. Richards reported that House Bill No. 9 had not been printed, preventing its being brought up on the order of the day.

Rep. Bond reported, for the special committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 17, relating to libidinous solicitations, recommending certain amendments. An additional report from Rep. Robertson recommended other amendments.

Senate Bill No. 23, relating to the relief of the Hilo Library Association, brought up in third reading. Unanimously passed.

House Bill No. 16, relating to gambling, which was set for Tuesday, was brought up on the order of the day, and passed third reading, with Rep. Cluney's vote registered against it.

House adjourned at 10:50 a.m.

What Is It?

IS IT

HENRY CLAY,
BOCK & CO.,
LA AFRICANA,
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OWL, or
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

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"PRINCESS."

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Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

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WHARF POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Loebenstein Talks on Hilo Improvements.

PRESENT WHARF IS USELESS.

Why Waiakea is Preferable—Harbor Filling in—Shore Line Moving Out to Sea—Visit of Committee Regarded as Highly Gratifying—Maps.

There is probably no man in the country more enthusiastic for the development of the Island of Hawaii than A. B. Loebenstein, one of the leading members of the committee sent to Honolulu by the recent public meeting in Hilo. Mr. Loebenstein's travels and work about the island have enabled him to become acquainted with Hawaii's possibilities and its necessities in the way of public works, and in his public and private work he has prepared a quantity of maps, to which a representative of the Advertiser was recently given access, and the situation explained as it appears to Mr. Loebenstein's best judgment.

Mr. Loebenstein believes that Hilo

and then packed off to the town in carriages, a mile and a half overland.

"It is an interesting experience for those looking for an experience, but I don't know of any items of comfort connected with the trip. There are parties ready today to start in building the wharf at their own expense, provided the Government will take over the property at any time. There is plenty

lighters. Lumber costs \$26 a thousand, and many other things in proportion, simply because it costs so much to handle the cargoes."

"To turn from futurities to the present, Mr. Loebenstein, what has been the result of the visit of the Hilo committee from their own standpoint?"

"I think I may honestly say that our trip has been successful. We have found out some things we didn't know before, and have also had an opportunity to present our side of the question."

"Our coming to Honolulu was due to the impression that had gained ground in Hawaii, from information received, that the island had not received the attention to which it was entitled. We came down to assist the Legislative delegation, and were received cordially by them on our arrival. We were introduced to the Executive by Senator Lyman, and were again cordially received. The Executive gave us facts and figures in connection with the proposed Loan Act wherein the appropriations for Hawaii figured largely."

"Between roads and a wharf it is hard to give a decided reply as to which is most needed. Outside of Hilo, the people of Hawaii are unanimously in favor of a thorough and speedy road construction. On the whole, I think I may say for the committee that we have no reason to believe our mission was a failure. On the contrary, I believe we have reason to feel highly gratified. The impression is erroneous that there is any jealousy in the outer districts toward Honolulu. We begrudge it nothing, and are proud of the capital city. It must be plain to all business men

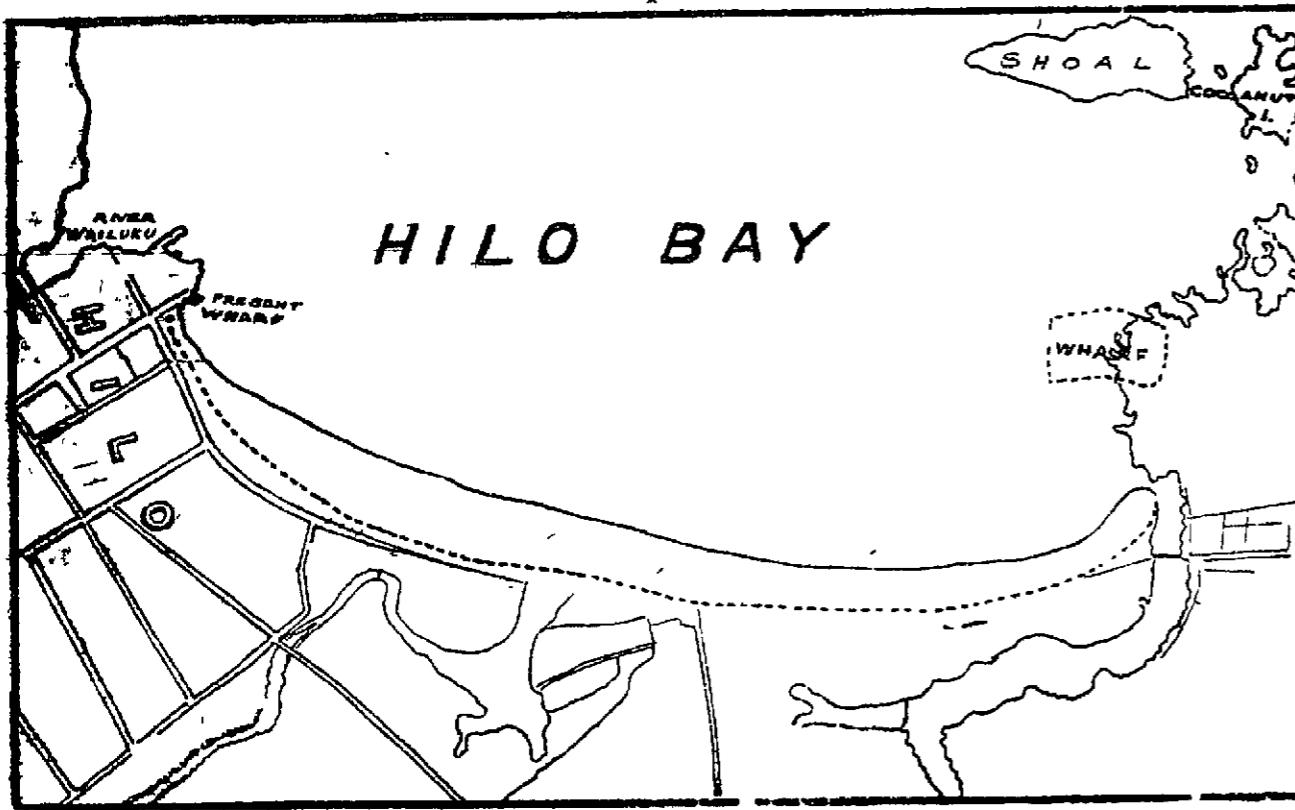
of land for warehouses, and when the wharf is built the Government will derive a good revenue from its warehouses alone.

"The only dangers of this position

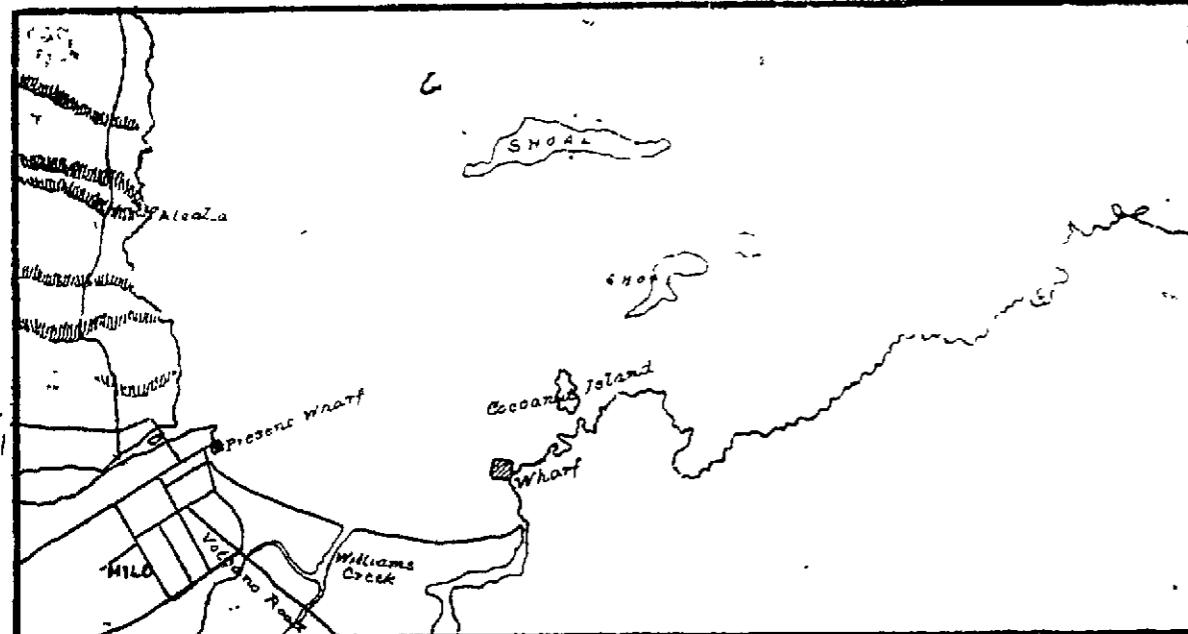


A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

HILO BAY



Hilo Bay, showing land made by earth washed from the mountains.—Dotted line shows shore line at the time of original survey in 1855. Proposed Waiakea wharf on the right.



The above map shows general outline of shore about Hilo Bay.—Shoal outside with Cocoonut Island serving as a protecting barrier

needs a wharf, and needs it badly, and is not in favor of making additions to the present wharf landing. In support of his position Mr. Loebenstein said that the present boat landing can only be used once out of five or six trips of the steamer. "The portion of the bay where the present wharf is located is gradually being filled in by the earth washed from the mountains."

"The climate of Hilo is changing. The moisture that was once deposited on the sea coast now falls further up the mountain sides, and the stretch of sea coast that was once comparatively level is now cut up by numerous gullies. The accretion on the Hilo water front resulting from the earth washed from the mountains has amounted to 100 feet in ten years. This accretion is increasing, and makes the present wharf almost inaccessible unless kept free by constant dredging."

"On the Waiakea side, one and a half miles from the town, the shore is free from this land-making system of the elements. Within 100 feet of the shore line of the proposed Waiakea harbor landing there is twenty feet of water, and 500 feet from the shore there is twenty-seven feet. The current passing through the Cocoonut Island channel scours the shore free of the deposits that are filling in the other side of the bay."

"Another point in favor of putting the wharf at Waiakea is the fact that the whole of Waiakea is Government land. In fact the Government has always reserved four acres in the immediate vicinity of the present landing, for wharfage purposes, I suppose. Of course the Waiakea landing is quite a distance from the town, but the minute the Government begins work on the wharf there, private parties are ready to construct an electric tramway to the town, which will shorten the distance and add perceptibly to the comforts of the passengers. At present the steamer anchors about a mile and a half out in the bay, the passengers are landed in boats

arise when a heavy northerly swell is running. But there are no engineering difficulties in the way. There is plenty of rock handy for the construction of the wharf and for further protecting the anchorage. Even when it is rough along the coast, vessels run into Hilo bay for shelter. There has always been a bay at Waiakea, and I have never known the time when boats could not land with perfect safety. It might be possible that in the heaviest northerly weather some of the vessels might be obliged to pull into the stream for anchorage, but such a state of affairs will be the exception rather than the rule."

"The harbor is well protected by a sunken reef outside, and Cocoonut Island. It is flanked on either side by high cliffs, which make the harbor impregnable if properly armed. The harbor is wide enough and deep enough to float all the shipping of the Pacific."

"What about your taking business away from Honolulu?"

"My dear sir, that idea is nonsense from start to finish. The Government depends upon the lands of Hawaii to pay off the bonded indebtedness, and you cannot expect to open up those lands without proper wharfage facilities. The harbor is larger than your Honolulu harbor, and there are eighteen acres of Government land adjoining that will be immediately available when the Waiakea wharf is built. Why, there are 30,000 tons of sugar shipped from that harbor direct to the coast now. The saving in freights will be considerable, and that saving may mean to the coffee planter the difference between success and failure. Given a wharf and storehouses, a railroad built along that district would control sixty-five miles of sugar and coffee belt, to say nothing of what would come in from the Oahu district."

"To enlarge the present Hilo wharf and build a breakwater would only be a makeshift. People now pay wharfage fees, and half the time they have to go to Waiakea and land their cargoes in

American, of Course

Kate Field says that while she was in England she was asked in good faith whether the language taught in the public schools of the United States was English or American. "Oh, American," I replied, says Miss Field, "English is a dead language. It is only learned by university men who go in for classics."—New York Tribune.

LATE NEWS OF MAUI. SMALL POX ON BOARD.

Rev. J. Oyabe Entertains Makawao Literary Society

ACCIDENT AT SPRECKELSVILLE.

S. S. GAELIC'S BAD LUCK.

Chinamen Drowned in Wailuku Freshet—Inspector General Townsend Visits Schools—Lurline Arrives From the Coast—Society Notes.

MAUI, April 4.—The March meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which occurred Saturday evening, the 28th of March, in the church parlors, took the form of a lecture on Japan, by Rev. J. Oyabe, of the Paia Japanese Church. The magic lantern views of Japan and of the Japanese Chinese war, which were projected upon a large screen placed on the pulpit platform, were well selected and finely portrayed the "land of the chrysanthemum."

The lecture was of an attractive nature and compelled the attention of the audience. After the discourse ice cream, cakes and tea were served by young ladies dressed in kimonas and obes.

A Chinaman was washed away and drowned in the freshet in Wailuku Gulch, Hana, during the storm of last week. He was returning home from the Makawao court, having placed a complaint against a countryman for larceny of clothing.

Maunaolu Seminary realized about \$80 from their entertainment.

During Tuesday of last week a tea to the ladies celebrated the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Geo. E. Beckwith of Haiku.

During Saturday, the 28th of March, Inspector of Schools H. S. Townsend rode through to Makawao from Keanae. He "did" the Hana schools last week—Kaupo, Kaipahulu, Hamoa, Hana and Keanae. This week he has visited Huelo, Halehaku, Kaupakalua, Makawao and Hamakauapoko, schools.

E. D. Baldwin of Hilo visited Hilo during the week.

Mrs. Damon and her son Morris are guests of Miss Millie Beckwith at Sunnyside.

Miss Annie Blowers of Woodland, Cal., and Miss Rea of Gilroy are being entertained at Dr. P. J. Aiken's, Paia.

Miss Malone of Waimea and other teachers will spend some of the vacation days in Lahaina.

Miss Alexander departed for Honolulu per Claudine of March 29th. After a stay of several weeks on Oahu she will go to Oakland. Miss Alexander has always taken a leading part in Makawao society affairs, and hence will be much missed.

The wedding of Miss Helen M. Chamberlain, formerly of Haiku, and Worth O. Aiken, of Paia, will take place on the 8th inst at Lacrosse, Mich.

An auction of twenty-five head of horses will take place at Haleakala ranch to day.

Misses Blowers and Rea and Otis Spalding of Kanai and others visited Haleakala during the week.

A district magistrate of Maui has recently interpreted the law in regard to "necessaries" which a husband must provide a wife somewhat as follows: That the wife shall determine as to what is necessary.

During Tuesday, the 2d, a frightful accident occurred at Spreckelsville.

Wm. Kenny, a luna of the plantation, while attempting to force his spirited horse across the railroad track, was struck by an engine. The horse escaped with few bruises, but the rider had both legs run over by the cruel wheels.

One of his limbs was entirely severed, while the surgeons were obliged to cut the other off later. Mr. Kinney is now doing well at the Wailuku Hospital. He was attended by Drs. Raymond and Armitage.

During the 3d the brig Lurline Miller master, arrived in Kahului, 14 days from San Francisco. She brought fertilizer and merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial Co. Her passenger list was as follows: G. R. Rowland, Mrs. Ainsworth and child, Mrs. Mary Dumas, and a lady with two children, making seven in all.

During the same day the C. C. Funk of Honolulu put into port.

The Kinau arrived at Maiaea on March 31st, about 12 hours late, on account of stormy weather.

Weather—Generally pleasant Wind, the regular trades.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years, and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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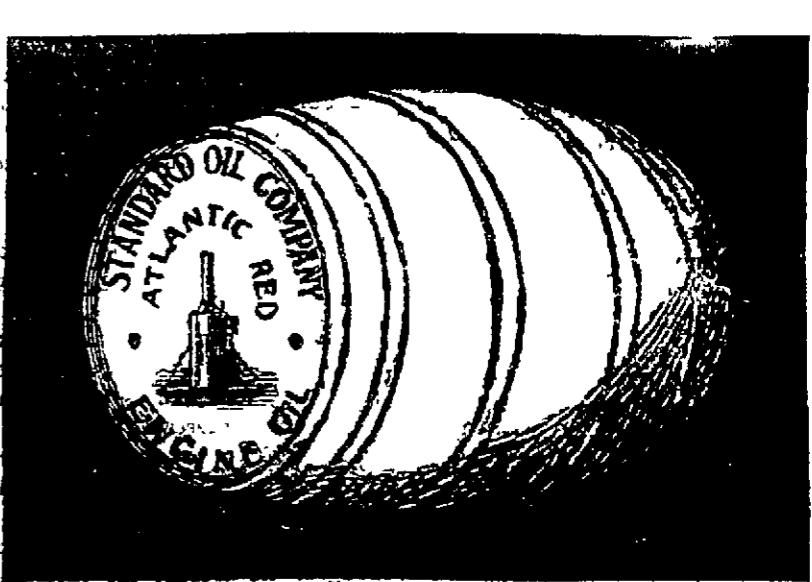
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1896.

To cut off from the Land Office \$7,000, as is proposed, seems to be very poor economy. The money is needed for surveying and opening up lands, and the more thoroughly the work is done the better for the pecuniary resources of the State. Economy is a good thing, but cheese-paring is an entirely different affair.

The remarks of Mr. Loebenstein, published in Monday's issue, show how the opinion of the Island of Hawaii is divided between the question of roads for the whole island and a wharf for Hilo. Delegations from the other districts would undoubtedly give their votes for roads. The Kona and Puna are absolutely famished for roads, and the Government will find that by building roads in those districts it will increase its taxable property at least one hundred per cent.

Further investigation shows that the responsibility for the discrepancy in the health certificate of the Gaelic falls entirely upon the Hawaiian representative at Hong Kong. Members of the Board of Health speak very highly of the action of the doctor of the Gaelic and the ship's agents at this port. Furthermore, the health report of the American consul was complete to a nicety. We have good reason to believe that lax methods of the Hawaiian consul will be attended to.

The Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat says of Editor Kline's interview with Chief Justice Judd on annexation: "The eminent jurist discusses the important matter clearly and logically. Like ex-Minister Thurston and President Dole, whose views are also given, Justice Judd is a true-blue American, and the happiest day in his useful and honored career will doubtless be the one—if it ever comes—that brings the news that Uncle Sam has decided to add sparkling Hawaii to his collection of jewels."

We would like to make a suggestion to our law makers. Revenue is needed. Why not tax the incomes of absenteers? It is done in New South Wales and in Victoria. Those estate owners who, having made large fortunes, elect to spend their wealth in Paris, or London, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg, of course are free to do so; but the State steps in and says: Of the money made from our soil you return none among our traders and mechanics; we therefore lay a ten per cent. tax on your income. It is entirely just, and would bring far more money into the treasury than some of the tax raising methods already proposed.

We trust our legislators will not forget the hint we gave them about taxing the incomes of absenteers. It is an eminently proper tax. The sugar export for this year will probably amount to between thirteen and fifteen millions of dollars. How much of that will come back into the country? It is a question well worth considering. Other states have faced this question and have decided that it is just. In such matters the Australians do a power of good thinking. The Colonies are countries where the greatest attention is paid to the welfare of the working classes, and solutions of difficult social problems are reached with a clearness that is born of young and vigorous thought. In this particular instance the young and vigorous thought takes ten per cent. of the income.

The black plague, about which a good deal is being said at this time, is what is known as a "filth" disease. It is generated in the over-crowded cities of the East, among the reeking mass of undrained, unventilated slums. Any one who knows anything of Chinese cities is aware of their frightful unsanitary and unsavory condition. The disease is a suppurred inflammation of the lymphatic glands and the patient is apt to die in two or three days from blood-poisoning. There is very little chance of its ever reaching here as it does not travel far by water, but follows the great caravan routes. Thirty-one cases were reported in Hong Kong when the Gaelic left, and that, we understand, is nothing like the number of cases that existed a year ago. We need not fear the "black plague."

From the statement of the President of the Board of Health it is plain that the officers of the Oriental Steamship Company, as well as the Consul at Hong Kong need looking after. Mr. Smith states that the bill of health of the Gaelic was free from a scratch of the pen except the name of the vessel and the signature of the consul. Such loose methods are almost criminal and

ought not to be allowed to pass without severe reprimand. This last incident, coupled with the Heige affair, will lead our officials to be constantly on the alert, as it seems clearly evident that the one thought of outside officials is to get the steamers through without delay. The Oriental ports are a constant menace to this country from a sanitary point of view, and though we may be an insignificant country compared with the powers on either side of us the protection of public health is quite as important as if our population numbered millions instead of thousands.

BOARD OF HEALTH WISDOM.

There is a good deal of comment on the action of the Board of Health in allowing the Gaelic to land her passengers in quarantine. The Board of Health of Honolulu has established a reputation which has extended far beyond the borders of this little community. We may feel sure that no step has been taken by the Board that has not been carefully considered, and that the Board apprehend no danger from the vessel. It must be remembered that the Board is excellently equipped with all the necessary apparatus for disinfecting any goods that may be landed from an infected vessel, and rendering them absolutely safe.

As to the men on the quarantine island, they are thoroughly isolated from the town, and though a case or so may break out among them, there is absolutely no danger to the community at large. The precautions of the Government are as perfect as possible, and we feel confident that no harm can arise. Of course there are the chronic kickers who will groan and growl because the Board of Health used its judgment and acted with common sense, and did not get into a panic of fear. However, the event will be answered.

OPERA HOUSE TAX.

We fail to see on what grounds the Senate refused to remit taxes on the Opera House, while remitting them on the Y. M. C. A. building. We freely grant that the Y. M. C. A. building fills a public want, that it affords means for the amusement and the instruction of the public, that it is an elevating institution. But so is the Opera House. Most people are now agreed upon the educational value of the theater. The stage, as it is managed here, has always been clean and healthy. Some of the most elevating thoughts of the masters of literature and music have found expression upon our boards. When the Opera House burned down it was a real calamity, and we have missed it much during its period of ruin. Mr. Irwin, like a truly public spirited man, has come forward and rebuilt it. Does any one imagine that the rebuilding of the Opera House is a financial scheme to put money into Mr. Irwin's pocket? If so, let him get rid of the idea at once. The Opera House does not pay even a moderate interest upon the investment, and it speaks highly for Mr. Irwin's sense of the duties of citizenship when he is willing to spend his money for the direct benefit of his fellow citizens. By all means remit the taxes on the Opera House.

METHOD OF TAXATION.

It is an undoubted canon of taxation that taxation should be certain in its amount, in the time of payment and in the manner of payment. Further, it should be as little inquisitorial as possible. Taxes should be collected at the time most convenient to the payers, and they should be collected quickly, and, of course, collected at the least possible cost.

Whether the bill now before the Senate will fulfill all these requisites is by no means certain.

One good feature of the bill is that the time of assessment has been changed from July 1 to January 1, thus enabling the assessors to tax sugar, which formerly used to be run out of the country a few days before July 1 in order to avoid taxation.

The period of assessment for rice is placed in May, and this again is a good move, for formerly, though the rice planters got two crops, neither could be taxed, as on July 1 the crop was off and the new one had not been planted, so all that the assessors had to tax was the bare field, without a blade of growing crop. So far there is evidently a change for the better.

The method of assessment should be changed. At present the only things that can be assessed are the growing crops the machinery, the buildings as a smoke stack, etc., and an outhouse there and the animals, as a one-horned ox in the upper pasture and the litter of pigs in the lower. This method is no good. An estate however should be valued as a whole for there is an increasing value which cannot be reached by taxing the smoke stack and the one-horned ox. In getting at the value of an estate the selling price of the stock

and the gross income play a very large part. It is, in fact, not the cost of the one-horned ox that we want, but what the estate is really worth in the market. It is very plain that the value of an estate whose shares are selling at 25¢, as we have seen quoted, is worth a great deal more than the value of the things in sight. To this feature of assessment the Senate is giving attention, and it speaks well for the honesty of purpose of the sugar contingent that the change meets with support from them.

A feature of the bill which we do not like is the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. It is provided that if taxes are raised \$50 or decreased \$50 and the Tax Appeal Board gives no relief, that an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court. Now, that is totally against the canon of taxation which says that taxes should be collected quickly. A man having his taxes raised \$50 by appealing to the Supreme Court might delay the payment of his taxes for three or four months and even longer. We can conceive of several hundred cases being appealed, and the grounds of appeal being by no means the same, and let anyone think how long it will take the Supreme Court to settle the batch. This feature of the bill is bad, and it savors very much of carelessness and slipshod legislation. Reform measures should have very careful thought and full discussion.

REDEEMING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The reported action of the United States Government upon the diplomatic affair of January 17th is not at all surprising to those who have faith in the continued attitude of friendship which United States officials have, except for a short interim of unpleasantness, always maintained toward the Hawaiian Government. This action has a significance which is interesting if not important as showing the change of policy that has gradually made itself plain since the promotion of Mr. Olney to the position of Secretary of State. It also presents certain features which mark more clearly the unfortunate position in which the American Minister has been placed. Mr. Willis, while an executive officer, is at the same time entirely subject to orders, and must carry out those orders to the best of his ability, whatever the results may be to him personally. In failing to recognize the 17th of January Mr. Willis was undoubtedly carrying out the spirit, if not the letter, of instructions received from Secretary Olney's predecessor. In fact, had Secretary Gresham been in office at the time, we consider it among the highly probable possibilities that the position taken by Mr. Willis would have received executive sanction.

But times seem to have changed. The new deal has brought different leaders to the front, and Mr. Willis, forced to act upon his original instructions, has fallen a victim in the latest shuffle of the political game. While we have never approved of the action of the diplomatic corps in the last incident, there seem to be redeeming circumstances which should free Mr. Willis from the keen edge of personal criticism which some students of the situation are inclined to offer.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES.

The registry of adults has been provided for satisfactorily, but the registering of births, though provided for by law, is very unsatisfactory.

The law reads: "It shall be incumbent upon the father, if living, of any child born in this Kingdom, and if not living, or if the child be illegitimate, upon the mother, within three months after the birth of such child to notify some registrar of births and deaths in the district, of the name and sex and date of birth of said child." It adds as a penalty that "any neglect to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall subject the delinquent, on conviction before any police or district justice, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense."

This law is a practical dead letter. A conviction under this law has, as far as we can learn, never taken place, and there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children never registered at all. We doubt if there are more than half a dozen white families who have complied with the law.

Now, it is quite possible that many people may say "What is the use, anyhow?" It is very useful. Any person leaving here should carry his certificate of birth with him. It is useful in entering professions, it is useful in settling claims to property.

It is this point of a certificate that we want now to call attention to. The law provides for no birth certificate, and there is no form of certificate ordered by the Executive. Now this should be changed. An addition should be made to the law by which the form of certificate should be prescribed, and to cover the expense of printing a small card say twenty-five cents should be charged whenever a certificate is required.

The matter has been forcibly brought to our attention by the fact that several

German heads of families, in leaving here, have found considerable difficulty over the birth certificate.

The whole system of registration, outside of marriage certificates, is lamentably lax. All marriages reported—and those who perform the marriage ceremony now regularly report—are classified according to Islands, and entered in a record book, which is properly endorsed. This record goes back, however, only comparatively few years.

A record of similar character should be kept of all births—one book kept in each district and a duplicate in Honolulu. We trust that some of the legislators may interest themselves in this matter. It is far more important than it looks at first sight.

KNIFING APPROPRIATIONS.

An insane desire to carry out threats made against the appropriation bill as passed by the Senate has, according to the action on Friday, led the House of Representatives to drop into a groove of pettifoggery that can only result in hampering the departmental work of the Government and doing an injury that cannot be counted in the few dollars and cents saved in cutting out one salary here and shaving another there. Judging from the recent slashing in the appropriations, some of our legislators need an hypodermic injection of horse-sense and statesmanship. By hedging the position of the inspector of the electric works the House is practically putting that department in danger of falling into the same unfortunate situation that existed previous to Mr. Cassidy taking charge. On general principles the employment, for Government work, of a man whose time is required by a private corporation is a bad one. But according to all data that has thus far been made public, Mr. Cassidy has proved his ability to do good work under such conditions, by the efficiency of his labor in behalf of the Government.

We have failed to learn of an instance cited wherein Mr. Cassidy has not shown himself attentive to his duty as inspector, and prompt to detect and remedy any defect in the electric lighting system. Our legislators well know that passing the inspector item as now proposed will force the present incumbent out of the department of public works. The Government will lose the services of a man long in the service and thoroughly capable of filling the position, simply to make an experiment that is attended with questionable possibilities. When the present condition is acceptable, why not let it alone?

By striking out the appropriation for a deputy inspector of schools the progress of the educational department will simply be held in check for another two years, and the schools will suffer from the inability of one man to do the work of two. We cannot afford to slight our schools. Let our Legislators turn their attention to the ways and means of raising money otherwise than by sacrificing our educational institutions.

Knifing the appropriation bill in the manner the House is going about it is more like the manipulations of a demagogue than the advocate of economical business administration. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the appropriations in certain departments are too large, the House has jumped, possibly without thinking, from the frying pan into the fire.

VACCINE VIRUS.

Special Steamer Dispatched to Kauai—Tubes From Other Sources

The steamer Kaala arrived from Kauai Sunday night, whither she had been dispatched with an order on a physician for all the vaccine tubes that could be obtained. Thirty were secured and are now in the hands of the Board of Health.

Thirty tubes were obtained from the Ho'obron Drug Co., the firm reserving enough of their stock for physicians' use, and as many more from the Gaelic when she was in port. This supply is sufficient to vaccinate about 1,000 persons.

The action of the Government in sending a vessel especially for the tubes when there is a scarcity here is to be commended.

Taking up Coffee Land.

George A. Dauphin and his daughter, Miss Eulalia, will leave Eureka by the schooner Esther Buhne for Honolulu next Sunday. He has land on the island of Hawaii, on which he proposes to

make a coffee plantation. His land joins Popo Howatt's. Mr. Howatt is now there and his family will soon join him, they being now in Honolulu. Miss Dauphin will remain in Honolulu for the present. The land on which Mr. Dauphin and Mr. Howatt will make their home is about 20 miles from Hilo. —Eureka (Cal.) Standard, March 23d.

THE CABLE ONCE MORE.

Late reports of the progress of the cable project in the United States Congress are by no means reassuring. Unless all signs fail, the fight between the opposition companies will prove a death blow, and the cable will fall back into the old position of a long felt want. By the time a few more public spirited men have wasted their energies and met with reverse at the hands of unfortunate combinations formed in the United States Congress, they will come to believe in the idea expressed by Minister Damon, that to obtain a cable this country must be prepared to give liberal financial assistance, and take a hand in the affairs of the company having the project in hand.

The time is coming when we must refuse to be put off by changing administrations and the manipulations of opposition companies. We shall always be looking forward into the hopeful future, that brings nothing but continued disappointment, until Hawaii as a nation can agree with the United States as a nation on a plan for the construction of a submarine cable. This might be accomplished by sending a commission to Washington, or giving our representative there power to make terms with the United States. Having fixed upon a scheme that is mutually agreeable, the franchise may be put upon the market and sold to the highest bidder. Such an arrangement would at least eliminate the dangers arising from outside competition, and would give the United States legislators an opportunity to flatly and clearly make known their intentions.

If under these conditions this country receives still another set back, the only alternative is to go to another market with our cable goods. Hawaii must have a cable, and it can only be obtained by constantly agitating the matter, and when one scheme fails carrying on the fight along another line.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

HENRY J. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Puna, Island of Hawaii, vice R. A. Lyman, Esq., resigned.

The Board now consists of:

J. W. Mason, Chairman.
H. R. Rycroft.
Henry J. Lyman.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 11, 1896.
1750-3t

MR. J. K. KAHOOPII has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kaupo, Hana, Maui, vice Wm. Coates, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 2, 1896.
1747-3t

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Ju-diciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Iliilihi, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$391.28
Survey charges 70.00
\$371.28

2. Lot at Onele, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waiaikolea, Puna, containing 18 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$40.00 per year, payable annually in advance.

Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.

1747-5t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr., late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Executor of the will of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr.

Honolulu, April 7, 1896.

4272-3t 1749-4w

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Catarrh, Abscesses, and Dyspepsia
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Health and Strength.

Mr. Wm. W. Otis
Is a well known blacksmith of Trenton, N. J. He writes illustrating the great building up, blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla after serious illness:
"I am pleased to make a statement of my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHORT SENATE SESSION

Twenty Minutes Settles the Day's Work.

BUSY IN LOWER HOUSE.

Importing Cattle — Petition From Chinese Doctors — Amending the Patent Laws — To Recodify Penal Laws — Appropriation Bill Passed

MONDAY, April 13.

The contemplated receipt of news that sugar has made another jump may have had an effect upon the Senators yesterday and impelled in the Senators a desire to quit early. Twenty minutes' close confinement in the Senate chamber yesterday was sufficient for the transaction of all the business before that body.

Senator Brown, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute bill for Senator Hocking's amendment to the patent law.

Senator Wright introduced a bill to regulate the importation of live cattle. Under a suspension of rules the bill was read the second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. House opened with the usual preliminaries and Rep. Kaeo read the "War Cry."

Rep. Rycroft presented a petition from fifty-seven residents of Puna, asking that the road which the Government intends to build extend further into the district, otherwise it will not be of much benefit to the place. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Robertson presented the following petition from Chinese physicians and surgeons of the city:

"The undersigned Chinese physicians and surgeons, petitioning your honorable body, respectfully protest against the passage of that portion of the proposed license law which seeks to impose a license fee of \$50 upon practicing physicians and surgeons, for the following reasons:

"First—it is a tax upon one of the liberal professions, which have always been exempt from such a tax.

"Second—it is a tax upon labor, and as such, unwise and unjust.

"Third—it makes no distinction between physicians of large practice and those just beginning to practice and who can ill afford to pay such a fee.

"Fourth—the people who patronize Chinese physicians are mostly poor and consequently unable to pay but small remuneration for service rendered.

"And so, humbly requesting due consideration of this petition, your petitioners will ever pray."

(Signed by eleven physicians and surgeons).

Petition laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 9, relating to widening of streets in Honolulu, typewritten.

Rep. Robertson read the following report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 15:

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred Senate Bill No. 15, an Act to provide for the recodification and revision of the Civil Code or compiled laws of the Republic, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report thereon as follows:

"Should the proposed new Penal Code be adopted in its present form, it would be necessary to recodify the civil laws, but we do not favor the recodification of our laws at the present juncture.

"The present Penal Code is out of print, as also are the Session Laws of 1884, 1886 and 1888, and there are only fifteen copies of the English version of the compiled laws on hand in the Interior Office.

"On this account, and for the further reason that the present volume of 'Compiled Laws' contains a great deal of law that, having been repealed, is no longer in force, we believe that something should be done.

"We do not think it would be wise to make any radical change in the law just now, and so we favor a recompilation rather than a recodification. The work of recompiling, especially of the Penal Laws, should be commenced as soon as possible.

"We therefore recommend that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed and also that the following item be placed in the Current Receipts Appropriation Bill:

"Compiling and publishing the Civil and Penal Laws, \$8,000."

"There is no need of appointing a commission, as the work can be done under the supervision of the Executive, by some person employed for the purpose."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Item of \$5,000 in Senate Bill No. 8, relating to the Kapiolani Park Association, passed.

House Bill No. 17, relating to libelous solicitations, taken up in second reading with report of committee, recommending certain amendments. Bill passed second reading with amendments of the committee. Referred to the Printing Committee, to be typewritten, and ordered read third time Thursday.

House Bill No. 9, relating to the widening of certain streets in Honolulu, taken up in third reading. Passed.

House Bill No. 26, which relates to controversies respecting rights of private ways and water rights, passed second reading with amendments. Third reading set for Thursday.

Rep. Rycroft asked for eight days' leave of absence. Granted.
At 12 m. House took a recess to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules, Minister Smith asked leave to bring in an Act to amend Sec. 12, Chap. 36, Laws of 1888, relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks. This amendment provides that goats may be included with swine. Bill read for the first time.

On motion of Rep. Hanuna, the bill passed first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that he had presented to the President for his signature passed bills relating to importation of kerosene oil and one relating to the relief of the Hilo Library Association.

Report of Judiciary Committee relative to recodifying the penal and civil laws, was taken up for discussion.

Rep. Rycroft wanted to know why the committee should recommend \$8,000, when the bill called for \$2,500.

Minister Smith said that the \$8,000 was for compiling the penal and civil laws.

Rep. Robertson said that \$2,500 would mean simply arranging and printing laws in one language. The \$8,000 would include the laws compiled in English and Hawaiian.

Minister Smith said copies of the Penal Code are not obtainable, even at \$25 each.

Rep. Richards wanted to know if the work recently performed by a committee under the law of 1892 was useless.

Minister Smith—It could be used for reference.

Rep. Rycroft—It looks as if the laws were in bad condition as the roads on Hawaii—down at the heel. Eight thousand dollars is a lot of money for this.

Minister Smith—Lawyers can do without it; you people will have to pay it.

Rep. Rycroft—Not me; I don't have law suits.

Bill laid on the table.

Senate Bill No. 22, relating to water rights, was laid on the table.

On motion of Rep. Rycroft, Senate Bill No. 1, salaries and pay rolls, was taken up.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Salary of secretary and sub-agent, \$4,800. Passed at \$4,200.

Rep. Rycroft asked if the Legislature has the right to fix the salaries.

Minister Smith—Yes.

Salary of clerk, \$2,400. Passed.

Pay of sub-agents, \$4,420. Passed.

Pay of rangers, \$4,320. Passed.

Drafts to be drawn by the Minister of the Interior.

Rep. Robertson moved to suspend the rules so that the vote on deputy inspector of schools may be reconsidered. Explanations had been made since the vote was passed that put a different aspect on the case.

The motion to amend the title to read executive officer and school agent for Island of Oahu was lost and the item passed in the bill.

Rep. Richards moved to insert under Postal Bureau, additional salary for secretary, four months last passed, \$100. Passed.

Salary of clerks, \$26,608. Passed. Additional salary for deputy marshal, four months last, \$100. Passed.

Salary of first assistant clerk of the Interior Department, for four months, \$33.32. Passed.

Salary of second assistant clerk, for four months, \$100. Passed.

Department of Registrar of Conveyances.

Salary of deputy registrar and copyist, four months, \$100.

Salary of road supervisor, for four months, \$100.

Appropriation read for second time and passed.

Minister Cooper moved to amend so that the law governing this appropriation would not conflict with Sec. 6, Act 73 of the Provisional Government.

On motion of Rep. Winston the amendment passed second reading and was referred to the Printing Committee for type writing.

Adjourned.

BARKENTINE S. G. WILDER

Sighted off Barbers Point Monday Afternoon.

The U. S. Gunboat Petrel Arrived Last Night—Short Coal Supply—Change of Navigators—Remain 10 Days.

The U. S. S. Petrel, 885 tons, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Emory commanding, arrived at 8 o'clock last night, sixteen days from Yokohama.

Following is the report obtained on board last night: Petrel spent five years on the Asiatic station; was at Yokohama one week before departure for Honolulu, and at Nagasaki a fortnight before departure for Yokohama; was in Shanghai all winter; experienced fair weather on the trip to Honolulu, with the exception of one day, when the Petrel hove to on account of heavy weather. At 3 p. m. April 13th, sighted the barkentine S. G. Wilder about 25 miles off Barber's Point. The U. S. S. Concord was to have left two days after the Petrel; expected she would be in port already.

The Petrel will take on about 200 tons of coal here, which will take her probably about ten days. She will then depart for San Francisco. She had 300 tons of coal upon departure from Yokohama and arrived in port with 90.

Following is a list of the officers of the Petrel:

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Emory; Lieutenant N. Sargeant, Executive Officer; Lieutenant O. E. Lasher, Navigating Officer; Lieutenant T. D. Griffin, Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Ensign J. H. Sypher; R. S. Denig, P. A. Engineer; P. H. Bryant, P. A. Surgeon, and P. V. Mohun, Assistant Paymaster.

Lieutenant O. E. Lasher will take the

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

place of Lieutenant F. E. Greene, navigator on the U. S. S. Adams, whose time has expired and who intends to return to the States.

Following are some of the points of interest regarding the U. S. S. Petrel: Horse-power, 1,000; number of boilers, 2; number of furnaces, 4; capacity of coal bunkers, 200 tons (bituminous); coal consumed (full speed) per day, 30 tons; consumption of oil (full speed), 24 gallons; quantity of oil that can be stored in tanks, 200 gallons.

FOR THE FUN OF IT.

Queer Freak of a Former Oahu Teacher.

BRAKENRIDGE'S BAD BREAKS.

Orders \$12,000 Worth of Goods—Makes Sight Draft on H. W. Schmidt & Sons. Supposed to be Insane—Merchants Suspect—Refuse to Fill Orders.

In February last N. B. Brakenridge was relieved from his position as school teacher and prosecuted in the District Court for actions unbecoming a teacher of young girls. On conviction he appealed to the Circuit Court, but before a second trial he left the country.

Numerous letters have been received here during the last few weeks from firms in the East and South, inquiring about Brakenridge, who had ordered heavy bills of goods to be shipped here to different firms.

Almost invariably the man drew sight drafts and gave instructions not to ship until drafts were paid. That he made any attempt to swindle anyone has not appeared but once, and then by making a loan on the professed intimacy with a member of a prominent firm here. On this occasion he secured \$200 from the gentleman's brother in New York.

B. F. Avery & Sons, manufacturers of agricultural implements, wrote to Messrs. Schmidt & Son for information, owing to a suspicion they had that Brakenridge was not the firm's authorized agent. With the letter they sent the man's draft for \$2,710.35. Messrs. Avery & Son said they could not fill the order until further instructions had been received.

A letter from J. C. Brown & Sons, of Louisville, distillers of the McBrayer whisky, was received at the same time. In this it was stated that Brakenridge had ordered for account of H. W. Schmidt & Sons nearly \$8,000 worth of whisky, and they would like further information before shipping goods.

J. J. Egan, the Fort street merchant, was acquainted with Brakenridge when he was here, and the latter prevailed upon him to become surety for him when he was arrested. Mr. Egan, it seems, was one of the men for whom Brakenridge imagined he was buyer.

It is possible that the phantom buyer intended calling on the firms later on and securing loans; but in Louisville he did not practice this threadbare game. He promised to return to the store of Brown & Sons within a day or two after he left the order, but he did not do so, and this omission on the fellow's part prompted the firm to write to Schmidt & Sons and make inquiries about him. B. F. Avery & Sons, manufacturers of agricultural implements, wrote Messrs. Schmidt & Sons at the same time.

Brakenridge was a school teacher at Hawaia, in the district of Koolauapoko, this island, and had a happy existence pounding grains of knowledge into the brains of aspiring pupils. This position he held down for some time and was completely lost to the world in the performance of his duties.

One moonlight night, out of the goodness of his heart, he loaned his horse and bridle to a couple of young ladies. The drive was a pleasant one, but the horse came too near to a patch of tall grass, and supposing this to be oats, the horse made a furious attempt to get a nibble. The result was a broken bridle and a couple of bruised ladies. Brakenridge.

Mrs. Rebecca Howland died at her home, Union street, shortly after 10 a. m. yesterday, after an illness of about eight months. She leaves three daugh-

ters to mourn her loss—Mrs. George Gray and Misses Kate and Carrie Howland. She was also an aunt to E. R. Adams. Funeral at 2 p. m. today.

An Affidavit.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the business announcement of E. W. Jordan, who has purchased No. 10 store from the Waterhouse estate. Mr. Jordan will carry on the business and keep a well-assorted stock of everything in dry goods, dress goods, and requisites for all classes. Mr. Jordan has been manager of No. 10 store for many years and proven a careful and successful business man. His many friends throughout the islands will be pleased to learn that he is now in business on his own account.

DEATH OF MR. F. C. LOWREY.

Mr. Frederick C. Lowrey who died last night was the father of Mr. F. J. Lowrey of Lewers & Cooke, Mrs. W. R. Castle and Nellie M. Lowrey, originally of South Lee, Mass. He has resided in Honolulu for sixteen years. He has been from the first a member of the Fort Street Church and subsequently with the Central Union Church. The funeral will be from the residence of W. R. Castle at 4 p. m. today.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Australia will leave this port for San Francisco on April 16th at 4 p. m. instead of on the 15th, as per regular schedule.

Commissioner Marsden has distributed 350 water toads received from Japan by the Gaelic. Waikiki and Nuuanu will now be free from mosquitoes.

The Hawaiian number of the Illustrated Traveler arrived by the Alameda. The outer front cover is embellished with a view of the favorite steamer Australia leaving port.

Francis Gay and Miss Lillie Hart will be married on Thursday afternoon by the Rev Alexander Mackintosh. The ceremony will be private. They will leave for Kauai immediately.

Brake's anger knew no bounds, and he sued the ladies for damages, which he did not get. The ladies were going to enter a counter suit for damages and bruises and for harboring an animal possessed of hallucinations, but they were prevailed upon by their friends to desist on account of the complexity of the law regarding this point.

In the shoot between teams from Company G and the police at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon, the military boys did up their opponents to the tune of 360 to 342. A return match will take place at the Iwilei butts Saturday afternoon.

A letter received from Rev. Mr. Price, who is in Japan, states that the missionary schooner Logan arrived at Riu five hours after the Morning Star sailed. No information is given as to the plans of Captain Gray regarding the movements of the Logan.

FEARS ARE GROUNDLESS

No Danger of Epidemic of Small Pox.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Special Meeting of Board of Health, Objections to Landing Passengers From Gaelic Instructions to Agents—Carelessness at Hongkong.

A special meeting of the Board of Health, in conjunction with the Executive, was held in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at 3 p.m. Saturday.

A proposition from a member of the Board to quarantine vessels from infected ports was rejected, for the reason that it might have a serious effect on commerce. Again, there was an aversion to keeping well passengers confined on board a vessel which might become a pest ship.

It might be expected that taking the smallpox patient from the Gaelic to Quarantine Island would result in other cases breaking out, but the facilities for quarantining there were so perfect that the disease could not extend to the city. The guards on the Island had been doubled, so that in the event of a panic among the Chinese they could be quickly subdued.

The plan is to quarantine the passengers for eighteen days from the time they and their baggage was fumigated. President Dole thought it was necessary to protect the citizens. It might be a hardship to the plantations to deprive them of labor, but the health of the people was more important and should be protected.

Attorney General Smith opposed quarantining vessels outside because it was too radical.

President Dole thought that if the rule had been in force last year we would not have had the visitation of cholera.

Attorney General Smith said all vessels from Asiatic ports were out ten or eleven days. He wanted to know if the Government is right in shutting out the passengers who are not affected.

President Dole said a government had a right to do anything that would protect its citizens.

Senator Waterhouse wanted to know if it was compulsory on the part of this Government to take this diseased passenger from the Gaelic.

Attorney General Smith answered: "Really nothing is compulsory."

Dr. Day said it is the duty of a country to receive passengers on its shores and treat any contagious disease that might exist among passengers. There is no danger of an epidemic of the disease in enlightened countries, where modern methods of quarantine are employed. Much depends upon cleanliness. Fumigation would destroy the disease in baggage, and a scrubbing process, in the individual. Black plague is not so contagious as smallpox; it can be communicated by one person to another, but if it was to break out in Quarantine Island there would be little danger to the people in the city.

Dr. Emerson said the dangers of contagion with black plague was from contact with the ulcers and clothing of the individual affected. The period of incubation was from two to five days. Quarantine facilities here are so perfect that there is very little danger of the disease being communicated to persons outside the station.

Dr. Wood said that as most people here had been vaccinated, there was little danger of smallpox breaking out in the city. Black plague came usually from imperfect sanitation, and if it breaks out there is little treatment for it. Everything depended upon preventive measures in the case of smallpox.

There was no doubt that a number of new cases would appear out at the Quarantine Station, and if a panic occurred among the Chinese passengers, precautions should be taken to check it.

It was suggested that a notice be sent consuls and steamship agents at Asiatic ports to the effect that passengers from any infected port would not be allowed to land.

Attorney General Smith said it would not do to formulate such an order, as it would be a hardship to passengers whose destination was Honolulu. If the same order was issued from other ports a vessel would be refused a landing everywhere, and the pest ship would wander around until everyone on board had died.

President Dole said it would be hard thing to confine the well passengers on a vessel with a lot of people suffering from a contagious or infectious disease.

Dr. Wood said we could not go back to ancient methods and quarantine vessels outside the harbor.

Senator Waterhouse—it was satisfactorily done in olden times, and could be done now.

Attorney General Smith—The intelligent way is the best. We have the appliances for fumigating a vessel and the conveniences for quarantining a large number of passengers. Suppose there had been 100 passengers on the Gaelic suffering from smallpox. Would it do to tell the Captain to go on, to anchor outside?

Mr. Hackfeld: If the officers of the Gaelic had known that cholera was on board, the vessel would have been taken on to San Francisco. But the act would have been of the captain's own volition. I do not think it would be right for the Government to establish the peremptory rule that such a course should always be followed.

President Dole said that with a good medical director at the other end there should be no trouble. He could tell the extent of the danger and take such action as he might deem advisable.

Dr. Day asked if it would not be feasible to adopt quarantine regulations at

the other end. Steerage passengers could be kept within an enclosure in ports where cholera was epidemic, for five days, and in the case of smallpox fifteen days. They could go aboard the vessel after that time and it would be complete protection to us.

J. H. Hackfeld—Japanese passengers are now kept in quarantine for five days according to United States regulations.

President Dole—believe similar instructions have been sent Dr. Eldredge regarding passengers for this port.

Minister Cooper—Some such course should be taken. We must take extreme precautions. At the same time we cannot send infected vessels away from here. If other passengers should contract the disease and die from it, we would never be forgiven.

President Dole then submitted the following order to be sent to agents at Hong Kong and Yokohama, and the secretary was instructed to forward them by the first mail:

"In case of smallpox, cholera or plague becoming epidemic at or near such ports, no steerage passengers from such ports will be permitted to land at Honolulu unless adequate quarantine of all steerage passengers has been performed by them, and their effects fumigated before embarkation."

Attorney General Smith remarked that the official report from Hong Kong was to the effect that thirty-one cases of black plague existed there. He also showed the bill of health of the Gaelic. It was without a scratch of the pen except as to the name of the steamer and the official's signature.

SOCIETY.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes gave a farewell dinner to American Minister and Mrs. Willis at his home, Kapalama, Tuesday evening. The table decorations were among the most beautiful ever seen in Honolulu. Yellow prevailed. Up the long table were set three mirrors on yellow silk and bordered with maiden hair.

The flowers and shades of the electric lights were likewise in yellow. The menus were tied with yellow and green ribbons, and the corsage bouquets with red, white and blue. Those present were the guests of honor, Consul and Mrs. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew and Miss McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant and Mrs. Brown and Captain Watson of the U. S. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newmann, Mrs. Fred Glade, Miss Blanche Cornwell, F. M. Swanzy, W. G. Irwin, T. H. Davies and Clive Davies. Music was the order of the evening after dinner.

The captain and officers of the U. S. S. Adams entertained their friends aboard ship yesterday afternoon in their regular "at home." The Adams was beautifully decorated with flags. A native orchestra furnished music for dancing. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Harris received. Among those present were American Minister and Mrs. Willis, Consul and Mrs. Mills, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Tenny, Mrs. Noonan, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mrs. Makee, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Phillips, the Misses Afong, the Misses Hartwell, Misses Harriet Lewers, Miss Cornwell, Sadie Carter, Dr. Howard, Armstrong Smith, Hugh King, Dr. Cooper.

OSBURN—BURHAN.

A Famous Writer and a Scholar Quietly Married Saturday Night.

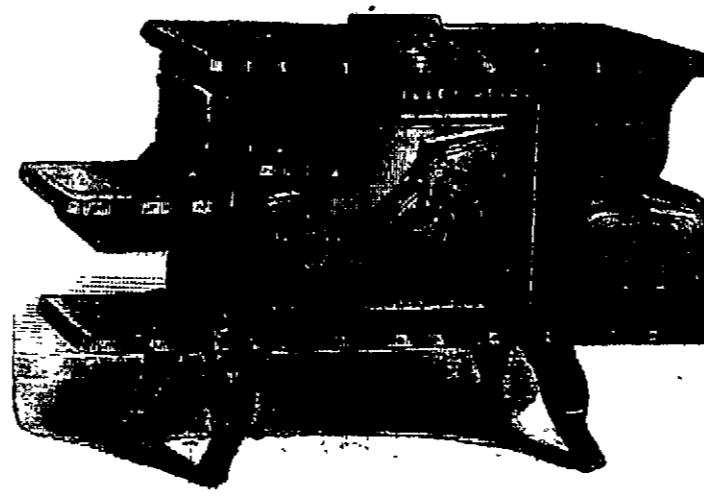
Lloyd Osborn, the distinguished writer and collaborateur with the late Robert Louis Stevenson, in some of the latter's best work, was married at Mountain View, Nuuanu, to Kathryn Burhans, late of Berkeley, Cal., by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh Saturday evening.

The bride, who is a learned woman a post graduate of the class of zoology in Stanford University, arrived by the Alameda and was given away by Allan Herbert. There was neither best man or bridesmaid.

Among the few present were Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and Isobel Strong, mother and sister of the groom, Mrs. Paul Newmann, Mrs. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. McLennan, Allan Herbert, Henry Poor, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, John Ellinger and wife.

The honeymoon will be spent at Mountain View, and in May the couple will leave for Mr. Osborn's home in Vailima, Samoa.

Champlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co. Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN NOTT,**Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.****HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:**

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

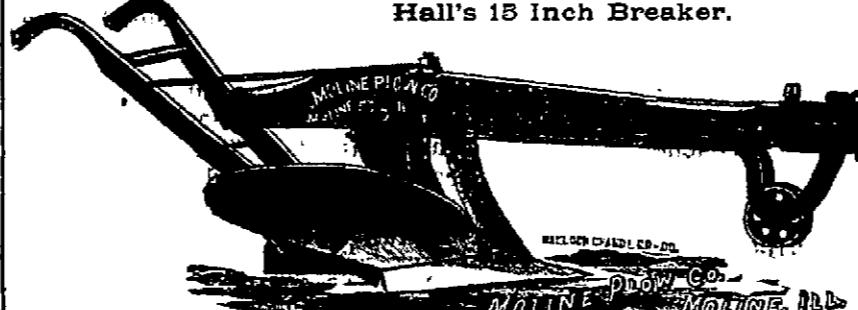
PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Now is the Time

to break up your ground for planting cane. Plauters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the

Hall's 15 Inch Breaker.

**HALL BREAKERS**

as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kaua plautations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.**The Aluminum Cane Knife**

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MESSES E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu, MANA, KATAI, January 30, 1896.

DEAR SIRS.—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you so far some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for Japs. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain,

Yours truly, H. P. FAYE & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The Tropic Oil

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but got entirely out. We have just received another lot and are now ready to supply any orders that may come in.

The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

FIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.

OF LONDON for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

OF LIVERPOOL for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

Capital reichsmarks 43,800,000.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000.

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000.

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 5 6

2—Fire Funds 2,410,892 7 3

FOR FROZEN NORTH.

To Reach the North Pole by
Balloon

SUM OF MONEY CONTRIBUTED.

Prof. Andree and Two Companions to
Leave Spitzbergen in July—Prepara-
tions Being Made—to Take Three
Weeks—Good Results Expected.

The Sunday World presents to-
day official details of the great
balloon in which S. A. Andree, the
daring Swedish arctic explorer,
intends to try and drift to the
mysterious north pole from some
favorable spot yet to be selected
in the northwestern part of Spitz-
bergen.

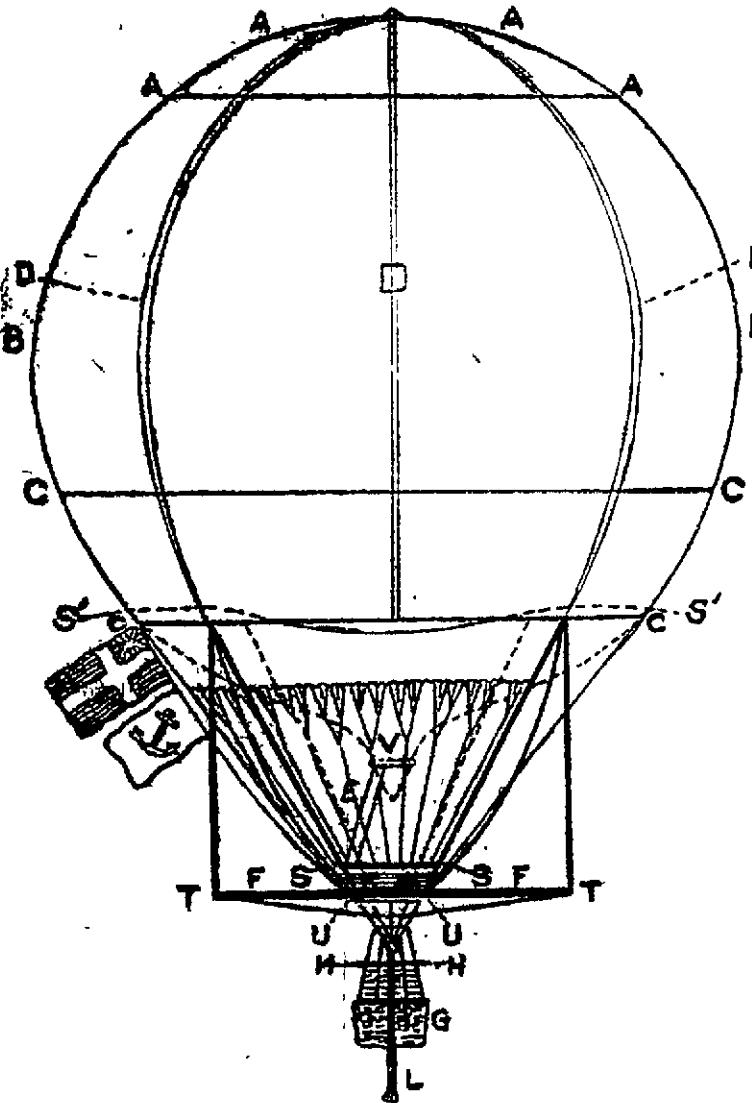
All previous attempts to reach
the pole by vessel or sledge have

on the best looms of Lyons. The
diameter of the "Pole Nord" will
be 20½ meters, its capacity 4,500
meters. The bag will be made of
three thicknesses of silk, bound
together by an adhesive varnish
especially prepared for the pur-
pose.

It is calculated that the balloon
will be gas-proof, and that the gas
with which it will be charged at
the point of ascension will not
leak, and will retain its buoyancy
until Andree and his two com-
panions either reach the pole, or
baffled, land on the most northerly
part of the American continent.

A curious feature of the balloon
is the big guide rope of cocoanut
fiber, weighing 1,000 kilograms, a
weight sufficient to maintain the
balloon at a height of about 600
feet, at which elevation the ex-
plorers can study the regions over
which they pass, and enable M.
Steindberg, the photographer, to
picture them.

The expedition will start from
Gothenberg on a specially char-
tered steamer, the Virgo, and will
reach northwestern Spitzbergen
in two weeks. There the explorers
will debark and erect a tempo-
rary house. In this house the



REPRODUCTION OF M. ANDREE'S BALLOON WHICH WILL CARRY HIM TO THE NORTH POLE.

A. A. A. A., cap of oilcloth; B. B., balloon; C. C. C., belt; S. S. S. S. main sail; S. T. U. and S. T. U., side sails; D. D. D., leather straps carrying the weight of the sails; F. F., pairs of bamboo; V., automatic valve; E. Rope Ladder; K., Baskets containing stores; G., car; H., gallery for observation; L., dragging ropes.

failed. Intrepid explorers, familiar with the frozen north, are now agreed that it is impossible to reach the north pole over the surface of the ice, and they are hopeful that Andree has at last hit upon a practicable plan. In the absence of accurate information as to the Nansen expedition, in the Fram, geographical societies do not believe that the Norwegian has been more successful than his courageous predecessors, and they are now pinning their faith to Andree and his big balloon. Their faith is substantial, for a group of noted geographers

balloon will be charged with gas but M. Andree expects to get away in the balloon early in July.

The "Pole Nord" will carry three persons—M. Andree, who is a capable aeronaut; Prof. Gustav Ekholm, the scientific observer, and Dr. Nile Steindberg, physician and photographer. Andree does not know how long he will be in the air before he finds an air current that will drift him over the pole, but he expects the "Pole Nord" will be able to stay aloft three weeks, and cover a distance of 3,000 miles, and the balloon will be provisioned for that period.

M. Andree is an exceedingly handsome and virile man. He is 42 and is more than six feet tall. He was born at Grenna in 1854, and has made many voyages to arctics. He is a veteran aeronaut, as well as sailor, and learned in the lore of the northland. He, like his chief, is a tall, strong man, and he is also said to be very good looking.

This novel expedition is exciting the greatest interest in scientific circles in Europe, and many steam yachts will escort the Virgo as far as Spitzbergen, and their distinguished passengers witness the ascension of the Pole Nord. Every possible contingency of arctic travel has been provided for, and as the Swedes have generally been very fortunate in arctic exploration, Andree's compatriots are hopeful that good luck will attend him and success crown his novel and daring attempt to solve the world old mystery of the north pole.

A petition against Sunday tar-
get-shooting was in the vestibule
of the Central Union Church yes-
terday.



M. ANDREE.
North Pole Aeronaut.

have contributed \$50,000 toward the expense of Andree's expedition.

The balloon is now building at Vanguard, a suburb of Paris, and will be completed in time for the start of the expedition, which has been fixed by Andree for the last

week of May or the early part of June. The balloon, which has been christened "Pole Nord," will be made of silk, specially woven

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